THE NEWS IN LONDON. ON THE EVE OF A WIDESPREAD POPULAR

AGITATION.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION -LORD SALISBURY'S TAUNTS-TORY DIVISIONS -THE CHOLEBA.

[BY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lexbox, July 26.—The whole week offers a record of continued, widespread and vigorous agitation in favor of electoral reform against the Peers, Monday's immense and impressive demonstration has furnished a topic for discussion and contention to Liberals and Tories ever since. The estimates of the actual number in the procession vary from 30,000 to 60,000, the difference is of little importance, everybody agreeing that the multitude in the streets and in Hyde Park must be computed by hundreds of thousands, nearly all really taking an active part in the proceedings. Thave seldom seen in any country a more imposing performance. The vast concourse was everywhere so orderly, so good-humored, that Lord Salisbury argues that they cared little about the business in hand, Mr. Chamberiain has retorted by asking whether Lord Salisbery wished the next gathering to show less good temper-an obvious al-Justice to the police precautions to protect Lord Salisbury's house in Arlington-st., near which the procession passed—precautions which proved needless. London roughs were present in considerable strength, but were cowed and controlled by the enormous majority of respectable citizens of every class. The police had little to do but to look on.

PROMINENT SPECTATORS,

The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the whole line march by, lasting three hours and a quarter, from Lord Carrington's house in Whiteball. Their presence was wholly unexpected, and they were greeted with cordial cheering by every section of the procession, which included field laborers, artisans of namerous trades, political clubs-a fine body of men as a whole.

Mr. Chamberlain, who occupied a window in the Devenshire Club; Mr. Bright, who watched the proceedings from his own house in Piccadilly; and Mr. Gladstone, who was visible only a moment, were cheered all day long. Lord Rosebery, who was present part of the time at Lord Carrington's, and later at Hyde Park, was recognized and warmly greeted as a Peer who had endeavored to reform his own order. Lord Salisbury was much grouned over.

The mottoes on the banners were about equally divided between demands for the vote and denunciations of the Lords.

LORD SALISBURY'S DEFIANCE.

Lord Salisbury, who, during the procession, was met strolling about St. James's Park, said his say at Sheffield on Tuesday, ridiculing and condemning attempts to ascertain and express the opinion of the country by demonstrations, insisting on a general election as the sole means of discovering the will of the people, sneering at the Government's attempt at legislation "by picnie," and reasserting his claim that the Lords can compel the Government to dissolve Parliament. The whole speech resonaded with contemptuous defiance of his apponents,

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain replied on Wednesday, speaking at a dinner of the Devonshire Club, which suspended its rules in order to allow reporters to be present. It was a shower of cheerful epigrams, not less brilliant and stinging than Lord Salisbury's, but in the tone of a man who knows he is fighting a

Everywhere this same confidence is visible on the Liberal side. Many Liberals indeed are fearing that things are going too fast; the Attorney-General renewing Mr. Goschen's warning against an

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

The Cabinet as a whole beyond doubt strongly hope to carry the Franchise ball without disturbing the Constitution, but most of the great Liberal meetings held during the week declare distinctly against longer teleration of the present veto power of the Lords. Mr. Chamberlain, asserting his own epinion against his colleagues, openly preaches abolition.

The Torics on their side desire equally to grant the enlarged franchise and to defend the Lords, and lay stress on the fact that the bill is not really rejected. The Duke of Argyll has shattered the whole argument based on the possible injustice of a future redistribution scheme, by pointing out that Mr. Gladstone is pledged to a measure of which he has sketched the chief outlines and which was admitted to be fair by both parties. Mr. Chamberlain plainly taunts Lord Salisbury with conspiring to overthrow the legislative powers of the Lords. The charge is now widely believed, Lord Salisbury being supposed to desire to re-enter the House of Commons, being convinced that there only can he wield real authority.

Mr. Bright and Lord Hartington both speak today at a great meeting in Manchester, and Mr. Bright again at Birmingham on August 4. Mr. Gladstone will speak at Edinburgh on August 31 and September 1. The House is expected to adjourn before the middle of August, after which the agitation will have full swing. Cabinet Ministers and other leading Liberals speak-

Most of the Ministers at present prefer to discuss the franchise only. The Commons are almost wholly occupied with voting supply. Business is advancing slowly. Irish obstruction is constant, the sittings lasting commonly nearly all night.

THE TORY FEUDS.

Feuds in the Tory party have broken out afresh, Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill have again quarrelled. Their present relations, political and personal, are described by a common friend as those of intense hostility. Lord Randolph Churchill is persuaded that his mission is to develop and organize the Tory a portion of the ground terment of great men. demoracy. He describes Lord Salisbury's policy As not politics, but suicide. That policy nevertheless nearly the whole Tory party in the Commons supports with enthusiasm. The caucus at Sheffield on Wednesday was a trial of strength between Lord Randolph Churchill and the nominal leaders. It resulted in the triumph of Lord Randolph
Churchill, who carried a majority over the candidates
The Malagasy's behaved admirably, acting with perfect

of the council of the National Conservative Union, hunself at the head of the poll. FOREIGN TOPICS.

The meeting of the Conference resulted in nothing but a sharp definition of the differences between the Powers, England gaining no new adherents or

There is no trustworthy or important Egyptian

The negotiations between France and China continne. The Viceroy of Canton is apparently recovering paramount influence in Pekin. If this be so, there will be no war.

THE CHOLERA. cholera ship at Liverpool appears to have been completely disinfected. Yesterday's report that a seaman on shore had been attacked with choicra proves to have been unfounded. There is no genuine case of cholera in England. The disease is slowly spreading in

AMERICAN CATTLE.

Mr. Morton Frewen's strong appeal to the Privy Council, strongly backed by influential Englishmen, in favor of removing restrictions on the lupertation of cattle from Wyoming insupported by The Times and is likely to enlist the favor of English farmers. Lord Carlingford promises to give it con-

ENGLISH SNEEDS AT BLAINE.

The Saturday Review considers THE TRINUNE'S praise of Mr. Blaine's " harmless commonplaces " wildly enthusiastic." The New-York correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that THE TRING IE now treats the "dynamiteurs" with marked con-G. W. S.

SUFFERINGS FROM THE CHOLERA. THE DISEASE APPEARING IN NEW PLACES. FEWER DEATHS IN MARSEILLES AND TOULON-AC-

TION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. Totton, July 26.-A dispatch from Marseilles to The Times says: "It is quite certain that the present pidemic of cholera has not the same virulence that as characterized previous outbreaks. It appears o have attacked sickly individuals tather than shole sections of the population.

At Arles many persons have become insane through fear. The total number of places in France where the infection has so far appeared is fourteen."

MARSEILLES, July 26,-The city is threatened with a meat famine owing to the fact that many butchers have shut up shop, and others find it difficult to procure supplies.

PARIS, July 26 .- The epidemic at Toulon connues to decrease. There were thirteen deaths last night, of which four occurred at the hospital, six in the suburbs and three in the city. At Marseilles there were twenty-four deaths last night. While the disease is decreasing in Toulon and Marseilles, it is increasing in the surrounding vil-

MORE DEATHS THAN REPORTED.

A member of the Chamber of Departies who has eturned here from Marseilles says there have been ore deaths in that city from cholera than have ocen registered. Many persons whose friends die of cholera, the Debuty says, ask the doctors to at-tribute death to another cause for the purpose of avoiding speedy burials and the disinfecting of their apartments. Marseilles, he states, is now a prey to thieves, who enter the deserted houses and plunder at will. They entered the Court fromse on Wednesday and robbed the offices of the Pro-

THE NUMBER OF CURES. The total number of deaths since the outbreak apeared will reach 1,000. About 500 have been cured. The proportion of cures would be greater if those endering assistance were better organized. Much prejudice exists among the lower classes against the doctors. Many are convinced that they have been ordered to promote the epidemic by adminis-tering poisonous remedies. Some force the physi-cians to taste their medicines before they can be prevailed to take them. The doctors are often afraid to enter houses owing to the hostility of the occupants. The Spanish lazarettos are overowded and much misery thereby results. Span owded and much misery thereby results. Span is informed France that the quarantine gulations will not be relaxed until the olera has entirely vanished from France. All e patients, with one exception, in the Paris hos-als are afflicted with cholerane disorders and are

PRECAUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE ALLEGED CASE OF CHOLERA ON THE STEAMER

ANNIE P. SILVER. St. Louis, July 26.—The steamer Annie P. filver, referred to in yesterday's dispatches from Washington, arrived here yesterday morning. Her captain, A. the contents of Surgeon-General Hamilton's dispatches and instructions to the surgeon of the Marine Hospital here. Captain Bryant states that just before leaving New-Orleans a fatedly engaged deck passage to St. Louis The youngest child, a basy six months old, died with or finary summer complaint when the best was opposite Greenville, Miss.
Choicia was not thought of, On the arrival of the steamer here the remainder of the family left the boat in good health. The family are Raikans named Pheoliato. They came from Raik and endgrated to Mexico and lived there three years when he moved to Louisdam, where he has lived for a year. He was never in Toulon.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO WARSAW. St. Petersburg, July 26,-The Czar will make his proposed visit to Warsaw about the middle of the sciernewicze, from which place he will attend the manous res and the review, and will afterward go upon a

ELLEN TERRY UNABLE TO APPEAR. Loxpon, July 26.—The Lyceum Theatre has ome to grief from a curious cause. Miss Ellen Terry, becoming a victim of the smallpox scare, had herself vac-inated and, when the virus because to take offect, neglected to take the usual precautions to prevent inflamma-She continued to get the part of Viola, with her arm in a sling, and ate and drank as usual. Now the earm and hand are hadly swollen and she has been pelied to case acting. The result is that he headre seed, for no one in the company has ever studied the

UNVEILING A STATUE TO BURNS. LONDON, July 26.- Lord Rosebery to-day veiled the statue to Robert Burns, the poet, which was recently presented to London by Mr. Crawford. The statue occupies a prominent site on the Thames embankment, where the ceremonies took place. Rain fell in torrents and Lord Rosebery was obliged to deliver his torrents and Lord Rosebery was obliged to deliver his oration, protected by a large underella. At the conclusion of his remarks the pipers of the Ecots Guards struck up "Anid Lang Syne." Around the monument there was a temporary enclosure, to which admission was obtained by tleket only. This restriction highly incensed a number of Scotch workmen who gathered at the entrance and attempted to force their way. The police however, who were present in force repulsed them with such vigor that at one time the disturbance threatened to create a panic and nearly amounted to a riot.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

WRECKED CREWS.—One of the Glion's crew and four of the Laxham's crew—the two steamers which were sunk is a collision near Corunna a few days ago—have landed at Gravesend.

RIGHTS TO A PLAY.-Yorke Stephens and Hermann Hendries have written papers denying the truth of Mr., Daily's statements as to his rights to the play "7-20-8." Mr. Hendries claims the right to his version of the play as produced in London.

BEETHOVEN AND SCHUTTERT.—The bodies of Besthoven and Schubert are to be removed from Wahring to Central Friedhof, a large new cemetery outside of Vienna, where a portion of the greund is especially reserved for the interment of great men.

FRENCH ATTACK ON THE HOVAS. LONDON, July 26 .- The Standard has a dispatch dated "The Malagassy Camp, June 27," saying that 1,200 French troops attacked the Hovas at aix o'clock on the meraing of that date. The French force had mounted gendarmerie, infantry and artillery, the

coolness and firing steadily. The attack was not renewed.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

London, July 26 .- The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The negotiations between Spain and America relative to a new commercial treaty are now at a standstill. The pretensions of America clash with Spanish interests in Cuba. Spain is reductant about allowing closer commercial connections between her colonies in the West Indies and America. The latter is already taking 80 per cent of the exports from Cuba."

AMERICANS UNDER ARREST IN MEXICO. IMPRISONED WITHOUT TRIAL-VIGOROUS INSTRUC

TIONS AWAITED FROM WASHINGTON, CITY OF MEXICO, July 26, via Galveston .-William Harwood and Edmund Velace, the Americans who were arrested without warrants on an unfounded charge of defamation of the President, are still closely confined. They were sentenced without a trial. The American colony is greatly excited, the authorities having disregarded the demands of the American minister. The arrests were caused by the collector of rents on the President's estates, who of rents on the President's estates, who wanted Velach to tell him the secret of the manufacture of a certain kind of soap. Velach declined to divulge the secret, and the collecter used his influence to have him arrested. Harwood had nothing to do with the nontier, but, happening to be with Velach when the latter was arrested, he was taken also. Two American engineers on the Mexican Central Ratternal have also bean arrested. The American residents believe that the State and Federal authorities are courting international trouble by displaying animosity against the rights of Americans. They hope that vigorous in structions to the American Minister will be issued from Washington.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

Denies, July 26. Boycotting notices have appeared in Albherces against introducers of land-saving machines Pants, July 26.—The Fentans in this city announce that James Stephens, ex-Fentan Head Centre, and Mr calladier propose to visit America for the purpose of ad-vocating the Irish cause there. It is expected that the English authorities will demand the extradition of the Fentana concerned in the Scatland Yard outrage.

Panis, July 26.—In his remarks concerning the revision of the Constitution yesterday before the Senate, Prime Minister Ferry created a profound sensation by warning the Senate tant unless the question of revision should be settled now there would be a more serious conflict before the end of the year.

COTTON MILLS TO SHUT DOWN.

NEW-ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS TO STOP WORK IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

INVITELLORSER TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, July 26 .- The cotton goods manufacturers of New-England have begun aspontaneous shutting down movement for August and September which promises to be of large dimensions. There are 8,000,000 spindles in New-England engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, and the Arkwright Club some time agstarted a movement for a restriction in production, to be gin when three-fourths of the manufacturing forces dould assent to the plan. This failed, the managers of not more than 3,500,000 spindles agreeing to the plan. sough some mills individually restricted their outpout The situation of late has been a good retall trade, but obbers are buying only in piecemeal. There are numer on buyers in the market, but they are swaiting lower ous buyers in the market, but they are remaining lower prices or future developments, while the supply of cotion goeds on hand throughout the country is light—not above two or three days several mill treasurers and selfing agents resolved on individual shut-downs, and probably one-half of the cotion mills of New-England will be closed for thirty days, divided between August and September. The Amoskerg will not shut down, nor the woodlen mills, but the outlook is for one of the largest closing movements ever started in New-England. The selfing agents say that this is the heroic remedy for the present state of affairs.

A MISSING BARK HEARD FROM.

AFTER A PASSAGE OF SIX MONTHS THE CHASCA LANDS AT A PORT OF JAVA.

INVITELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, July 26.-A private cable dispatch reports the safe arrival at Sourabaya, a sea port of Java, of the bark Chasca of Boston, Captala Washburne, from New-York, after a passage of six months. It was feared she was lost. With favorable wind and sea the run should have been made in about one hundred days or a little over three months. The ship Mindore, of Boston, in 1886 was 223 days from Manila to Boston. Since then she has made two passages, one to Manila and the other from made two passages, one to shanna and the since year. Manila to Boston in 121 days each. One passage to the same port she made in 114 days and mother in 112 days. The ship Horace, Capitain trocker, about thirty years ago was 173 days from New-York to Hong Kong, but the same capitain, who is now a highly respected citizen of Boston, afterward commanded the ship Swordtish and made a splendid ran of eighty days from Shanchai to New-York, beating the overland mail six days. The blue of lading reached Boston after the ship.

DECISIONS UNDER THE SCOTT LAW.

TOLEDO.

IBY THERMAPH TO THE THERENE,I CINCINNATI, July 26 .- The city has not now a dollar in its treasury. The police have been almost a month without pay, and the Infirmary. House of Refuse and other institutions are without funds. With the panare owing the city and county over \$400,000. Hundreds of suits for the recovery of the tax have been instituted this week. Only one has reached indement, with one mor In trial. As it is proposed to appeal each case to a highe Totano, Joly 26 - A decision was rendered in the Di trict Court to-day in the cases of shepherd against th reacurer of Ottawa County and Bollin against the Pressurer of Lucas County by Judge Commager, Judge Lemmon concurring; both cases being actions on a mo tion to dissolve the injunctions to prevent the treasurer iquor tax. The Judge held that the law was constitutional, being so decided by the Suprem Court, but made no decided on the poin

HE STOLE CLOTHES FOR HIS WEDDING.

IBY THERORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Syracuse, July 26 .- Hound Island Park, one f the most charming reserts on the St. Lawrence, which is new throughd with solourners from all parts of the country, is aroused over an elopement which recently or curred. A few weeks ago Elmer Parmiter, of Oswego, age twenty-four, went to that resort to work. He met Saphronia Connell. In two weeks and three days their troth was plighted. The itself to Parmiter. His coat was ragged, and his waist out was torn and his shoes were the worse for With the aid of his affianede bride, the question! was settled. Without previous notice he borrowed a coat from a fellow-workman, a waistcoat from another, and a pair of fellow-workman, a wasteoat from another, and a pair of shoes from a pirel. At 11:30 p. m., D.F.Pierce, paster of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clayton, was aroused by an importunate knock at the parsonage door. He admitted the anxious pair and soon they had promised to be one. On Monday William Smith, Lawrence Fitzpatrick and William Kerwin went to Clayton, procured a search warrant and Olieer Doney and proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, where they found their stolen property. Farmier made a sudden departure. The three workmen and the constable parsued and captured him. He was taken before a justice and much to the surprise of the spectators pleaded smilty and was sent to the prison in Watertown for sixty days.

A PLEA FOR MORE MORAL NEWSPAPERS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, July 26 .- Archbishop Elder, in an interview, strongly condemns the publication by Cin-cinnall papers of so full details of crime and scandals, and says their conduct is one of the most potent causes of the immorality prevalling here. He says that respectable papers elsewhere do not at all approach Cincinnati journals in such excesses; that since the riots people are beginning to study why crime and lawlessness are so prevalent here, and he hopes the editors will see to it that the moral tone of their papers shall improve.

A BUSY DAY FOR NEW-ENGLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, July 26.-The Democratic State ommittee met to-day for reorganization. P. A. Collins, ongressman from the IVth District, was elected chair man and Charles D. Lewis, of Frantisgham, treasurer. The committee decided to call the State Convention at Worcester on September 3. The Republican State Convention will be held on the same day in Beston. The New-EnglandFair begins at Manchester, N. M., and Mr. Blame has premised to be present.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

ITHE VOYAGE OF THE LOCH GARRY.

ENCOUNTERS WITH ICE FLOES-THE RESCUE-EN-SIGN CHAMBERS'S STORY.

A small steamer flying the British flag and having her numbers according to the international signal code displayed at the fore came up the harbor about 6 p. m. yesterday and proceeded to the Navy Yard. It was the collier Loch Garry which accompanied the Greely Relief Expedition and came back here for repairs and to bring the Arctic house which was to have been put up on Littleton Island in case the fleet had been compelled to winter in the North. She was commanded by Captain Robert Jones and manned by a crew of Dumlee sallers. Ensign Chambers represented the United States on board of her. He was accompanied by two sailors of the United States Navy. Mr. Chambers in speaking with THIBUNE reporter in regard to the voyage of the Loch Garry said :

Ensign Claumbers showed the reporter some Arctic boots of seciskin, such as Greely and his men were supporting life on when rescued. They appeared about as edible as an ordinary boot. He also showed a photograph of the rescues and the rescued or the "heroes and the martyrs" as they are called at St. John's. The Loch Garry will go into dry dock to-day and be repaired where she was strained by mer stringle with the ice. Then she will be turned over to be owners.

DEPARTURE FROM ST. JOHN'S.

THE BAY DILLED WITH TUGS AND STEAM LAUNCHES -RESPECT TO THE DEAD EXPLORERS.

St. John's, N. F., July 26,-The Greely Relef squadron weighed anchor at 11 s.m., and steamed out into St. John's Ray. The flagship Thetis led, followed by the Bear, Alert and all the harbor steam tugs and to am launches with the flags of Great Britain and

we're draped. The hundreds of vessels in popyed their various national flags in mourant sames of speciators from the short addens with banners or hundreds in salmistions were gracefully returned by the faing squarron. Lieutenant Greely and the oth vorsiare enjoying tolerable health.

PROBABLE PROMOTION OF GREELY. Washington, July 26,-Lieutenant Greely's Cavy circles. The United States Consul at St. John's wa ne first to take a promotion for granted, as in a telegron o the Navy Department he refers to him as Malor specy. (Lieutenant iree), a hierart rank in the volu-cers was that of major, and according to casiom he is minled to be so addressed in social intercourse.)

HEALTH OF THE SURVIVORS.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Chandler m the following telegram to Commander Schley fron

United States Consul Malloy telegraphs the Navy Department from St. John's to-day as follows

BUSINESS EMBARKASSMENTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 26,-A settlement submitted at a meeting of the creditors of William Parks ans, cotton tallis, to-day shows lightimes of sili2,000 and ussets of \$486,000. There are no preferences, but several reditors are secured by a mortgage on the building, mahisery, stock, etc., to the amount of \$198,000. It is ex peried that before long arrangements will be completed which will enable the company to start the mills again. John S. Magre, of A. Andrews, dry goods and infiltery, has assigned. Limbilities \$40,000; assets \$10,000. Monnis, Minn., July 26.-E. J. Jones & Sou, lumber nerchants, have made an assignment to George Darling neir liabilities are \$50,000 and their assets will not ex

NEW PLANS OF THE COKE POOL.

Pittsburg, July 26.-The Connellville Coke Producers' Associatiation have decided to operate their ovens every day in the week beginning on Monday. For me time past they have been closing down two days a week. The stoppage caused an extra loss of coal, and some inconvenience to the laborers. In order that the production may not be any more than under the old n ment five per cent more of the ovens will be shut d together, making 30 per cent idle. cens will be shut down at

CROPS DAMAGED BY FROST.

DOVER, N. H., July 26,-There was a heavy frost in Latham last night, seriously injuring the crops. Perunbonougu, N. H., July 26.-There was considerable frost in the lew lamis this morning, and the beans and other vegetables are injured.

A COINCIDENCE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Boston, July 26 .- The Woman's Journal this norning publishes a statement that the next President is me to be friendly to woman suffrage, and, for the first suite to be friendly to woman suitrage, and, time in the history of the country, every party has nominated a candidate who is is favor of that reform. The records of Messrs, Blaine, Cleveland, Pomeroy, Butler, and St. John are etted in proof of this, and these nominations are declared encouraging.

THE OWNERSHIP OF LISBON, DAKOTA. FARGO, Dak., July 26 .- For two years a suit has been pending here to settle the question of the ownership of a portion of the town of Lisbon, which was brought by Major Battz against J. L. Cotton. The referee, Judge Levisee, has found in favor of the plaintiff. The property involved is of the value of \$30,000.

A FATAL QUARREL ABOUT BASEBALL PLAYERS.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 26.—Thomas McGam and John Sullivan, age respectively seventeen and six teen, got into a dispute here over the respective merits of certain baseball players. McGans stabbed Sullivan checks amounting to \$13,000.

over the heart inflicting a wound which proved fatal within two hours.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CABLE ROADS. At a meeting of the Council of the Nassau C way Company, of Brooklyn, yesterday, at No. 206 Broadway, in this city, a resolution was passed requesting William Dorsheimer, General Egbert L. Viele and Charles P. Shaw to appear before the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen on August 6, and present the advantages of the cable railway system. Early in August the Board of Aldermen in this city will give a hearing to persons interested in the building of cable railroads. One of the first roads to be constructed by the New-York Cable Railway Company, after the necessary authority is obtained, will be that on the West-st and Tenth-ave, route. This road on West-st, is to be ele-vated, and will carry both fieldlit and passengers. A

vated, and will carry both freight and passengers. A new feature to be introduced in connection with it will be elevators by which passengers and freight will be lifted to the platforms, or set down on the sidewalk, as may be desired, without the necessity of ascending or descending staircases.

The following additional property owners have given their written consent to the building of railways on some of the principal routes of the New-York Cable Railway Company: P. E. Fitzpatrick, I. N. Martin, Clara M. Egon, Charles Lane, William Claft, B. Cahn, J. W. Johnston, Mrs. Catharine Major, P. T. Barnum, J. A. Hayden.

A CONFLICT OVER SOFT COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The Reading Railroad Company still refuses to take soft coal from the Pennsylvenia Company for delivery in the Scianykii Valley, although the latter company offers to prapay the freight on it. The Pennsylvania Railroad officers state that the object of the Reading is to compel manufacturers along its line to use coal mixed in the Clearfield region by the Vanderbilt interest and in which the Read-ing company is interested. Owing to the course of the Reading Company the Stony Creek from Works at Nor-ristown are bile for the want of coal.

PROVIDENCE, July 26,-The case of George A. Emerson representing the preferred stockholders of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, against the New York and New-Egiand Railroad, to recover property sold to the latter in this State, was to-day dismissed by the Supreme Court, and the injunction put upon the trustees of the road, two years ago, was dissolved.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS AT PATERSON.

Saturday is market day at Paterson, N. J., ad long lines of country wagens laden with produce come into the city at early dawn and station themselves along the main street. The thoroughfare for most of the farmers from Bergen County is River-st., which crosses from that county over the Wagaraw bridge. Yesterday morning before daylight six Bergen County farmers driving their wagens on this route were attacked by highway robbers on the outskirts of the city. The plan of the road agents was to lie in wait for each wagon, jump into the rear and hurriedly pitch out what-ever they could lay their hands on, while one of the band attacked the driver. Those of the farmers who made a sistance were beaten, and petical with their own pottoes. The following farmers reached the police statisfically frightened and reported the matter: Albert Ackerman, of Saddle River; John D. Ackerman, Ramsey's; James Rartow, of Saddle River; Louis I May, of Ramsey's; Peter Alyea, of Sandle Liver; Louis I May, of Ramsey's; Peter Alyea, of Sandle Liver; Louis I May, of Ramsey's; Peter Alyea, of Sandle Liver; Louis I May, of Ramsey's; Peter Alyea, of Sandle Liver; Sergeant Hewitt at Officers Magee and Harris about 50 a. m. started for t seene of the robbers' operations, and after a long sear discovered three nean and a woman in an old stab. Another man jumped from the window 5 and escape The police handculed the party and scarched the labor, where they found several blankets and a lot of price which had been stolen from the farmers. Office Richer afterward arrested George Grimshaw, notorious chicken-thief, on suspicion of belom ing to the same game. The other prisone gave their mines as Robert Farrell, John Grogan, Sambel Crook and Mary Stamin. The hammed was married in the Recorder's court a few wee ago to an Italian whom she soon descried taking husband's watch and money. The police had been loo ing for her since. The prisoners are all committed. stracked the driver. Those of the farmers who made re

FINED FOR CRUELLY PUNISHING A GIRL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.] Boston, July 26 .- On Tuesday last Mrs. Cornella Barrows, wife of Deacon L. Crosby Barrows, of Middlebury, was arrested on a warrant charging her with assaulting Florence Bentley, an orphan, who had low, her age being nineteen. The trial was begun on 6 Mrs. Barrows got angry at the girl for using such lancating her with her fists and with a ladie and kicking her. Florence stole away from the house at 3 o'clock on the following Wednesday morning and went to a neigh-bor's to seek protection. Evidence of cruel treatment on two other occasions was introduced. In less than three

FOR KILLING A DRUNKEN STEPFATHER,

PHILADELPHIA, July 26,-An inquest was ield to-day on the body of Jeremiah Cron killed by his stepson, Joseph McGonigal, on Thursday vening. The testimony showed that Cronin had bee trinking freely, had beaten his wife with a club and had struck Medionland several times, when the bey took in the kuffe from the table and stabled the stepfather. The arry returned a verifict in accordance with this testimony and Metionical was held to await the action of the bis-ret-Attorney.

THE PRESIDENTS MOVEMENTS.

Washington, July 26.—The President left Washington this afternoon on the United States ship Dis-patch for New-York. He was accompanied by Mr. John Payls, Assistant Secretary of State, private secre thillips, Miss Nelite Arthur and Miss May McCiroy. The reased is expected to make the trip in forty-eight hours, arriving in New York Menday atternoon. The President will remain in that city about a week and then proceed up the Hudson to Kingston, where he will be the guest of teneral Sharisa.

ENFORCING THE CONNECTICUT LIQUOR LAW, (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Norwich, Conn., July 26,-Since the recent presecutions, the new itugh Montgomery has waged a hot war against violators of the liquor law in this county. Their latest seneme is the introduction of a beer which is said to be without the pale of the law. Montgomery asserts that it is a weak layer beer. Barrels of it have been transported over the country, and somejor it has been select and sent to State Chemist Wheeler, in Bridge-root for analysis.

PROBABLY PATALLY HURT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. AKRON, Ohio, July 25 .- At the residence of T. A. Seberling last night, Ira M. Miller, while in the act of stepping from the porch, fell into the cellar hole, ten feet deep, and in falling in some manner pulled Misses Corn Wise and Eva Thora with him. Miss Wise and Miler were badly bruised. Miss Thorne's shall was crushed, and it is thought that she cannot recover.

THE DAYTON MILITARY MONUMENT.

DAYTON, July 26.-The soldiers monument was completed yesterday. It is of granite, eighty-five The column is set on a pedestal forty feet in height, and is twenty-eightifeet long. It weighs twentythree tons. The city will be decorated for three days, and the soldiers' re union on July 31 will dedicate the mona-ment. It cost \$35,000, and \$10,000 has been raised for the ecremontes.

GENERAL BUTLER AND SECRETARY CHANDLER. Portsmouth, N. H., July 26.—General Butler was in town to-day, and talked with Secretary Chandler.

REPORTED SALE OF MR. REENE'S PROPERTY. NEWPORT, July 26 .- It is reported that James R. Keene's estate here has been sold to Mr. Flake, of New York, for \$50,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ARRESTED FOR ATTEMPTING TO WRECK A TRAIN,
LYNCHRUBG, Penn, July 26.—The section master on
the Richmond and Alleghency Railroad, sear Big Island,
on July 19 removed a heavy log from the track just in
time to prevent the wrecking of a passenger train. Detectives yesteriay arrested in the woods near the scene
Shas Hudson, James Padgett and Arthur Pagle, young
men of the neighborhood. They were examined before a
justice and held for trial. They were lodged in the Bedford County Jaih. The evidence against them is thought
to be conclusive.

MR. HENDRICKS IN THE WAR

HIS TREASONABLE SPEECH IN INDIANA.

HE ADVISED ARMED RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT-EMANCIPATION DENOUNCED.

IBY THUNORAPH TO THE TRIBUNG, CHICAGO, July 26.—The speech delivered by Thomas A. Hendricks at Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1863, is one of the occurrences in his war career which "will not down," but which rises to fret him whenever he appears before the loyal people. The facts about the Shelby ville meeting are these, Early in February, 1863, Richard Smith, the Editor of The Cincianati Gazette, received a polite letter from one of his subscribers living near Shelbyville, informing him that there was to be a gathering of the Copperheads of Southern Indiana at that place on February 5 to receive advice from Thomas A. Headricks as to collistments and the pending draft; that the meeting was to be in a sense a private one, as it had not been advertised in the public prints, but the information had been sent through their secret organization. The editor at once felt that it was important to the country that all the world should be taken into the confidence of Senator Hendricks, and a skilful and accurate phonographer was sent to Shelbyville. When the young man strolled up the main street of the Hoosier town he found scores of Indianians, of the Southern type, long and lean, dressed in butternut bomespup, parading the street armed with long rifles. His cars were greeted with shouts of "hurrah for Jeff Davis" and "d-n Lincoln, the abolition President." The meeting was held in the court house. The Gazetic phonographer quietly slipped into a scat at the end of the clerk's table to one side and back of the speaker. A representative of The Cincinnati Enquirer, who had seen The Gazette man get off of the train, entered soon after and took a seat near Mr. Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks addressed his old neighbors in a familiar way for some moments, advising them how best to meet the crisis that was upon them and defeat the bloody plans of the Lincoln Administration. As he was warming up to his theme, becoming more and more defiant and treasonable in his utterances, The Enquirer man was seen to pull his coat-tail violently. This arrested the attention of Mr. Hendricks, who stopped to

"Yes," was the reply. "Don't you dare to misrepresent me," said the

hear what The Enquirer man had to say. When

the whispering was over, Mr. Hendricks, pale and agitated, turned sharply upon the unlucky Gazette

man and asked sharply if he was there to report

speaker, with a show of passion. "I will print whatever you say," quietly responded The Gazette reporter. At this point two or three of the butternut-clad copperheads left their seats and took a position near the reporter, The incident disturbed Mr. Hendricks, for the rest of the time he labored hard and evidently failed to please himself. What he uttered before and after the interruption was correctly given to the readers of The Gazette, and the salient portions of

his speech are here reproduced. OPPOSING THE WAR FOR FREEDOM.

After repeating the charges of peace Democrats that the North had provoked the war, he began to warm up his audience with such sentiments as these: "I say unto you, gentlemen, that if the President of the United States, in the language of the Crittenden resolutions, had held up the banner of this country for the Constitution and a restored Inion, that all the States shall remain under that Constitution, with every right secured and unimimpaired, there would not have been a dissenting voice in all the North; but the President cannot change the purpose of the war as originally declared and make it an abolition war, and then

hold the people of the North a unit. "We have some dissension in the North. We have some men who are not true to their country. They are the men who say that the Constitution of Washington is a covenant with hell and a league with death. They are the foes of their country and their country's good. The disasters that are upon us now are owing to the influence of these men with the President of the United States. If Congres would take a bundle of switches and switch them all out of the White House, it would be well for the people, it would be well; but until that is deno it will not be well. You may hear prayers in our churches, your sous may go out to the battlefield, but our country is not to be restored as it was un-til abolition is buried, never to be resurrected. (Cheers)

til abolition is buried, never to be resurrected. [Cheers.]

"Gentlemen, what is the effect upon you at home when you see the purpose of this war changed from a contest for the Umon and the Constitution to a contest to tree the negroes? What is the effect upon your manly praid? What is the effect upon your manly praid? What is the effect upon your manly praid? What is the effect upon the army in the field? I think I can comprehend something of the honor, something of the pride the missiles of death are flying around bim. In the missiles of death are flying around bim. In the missiles of death are flying around bim. In the missiles of a soldier, when he looks up to that flag and thinks it is the emblem of the United States under the Constitution, when he is flighting a glorious war and he is flighting a glorious war and he is flighting a glorious war and he can do his dary faithfully. But when the proclamation of January 1, 1863, is issued, and he is told that he shall make it his biminess to fight to taske negroes free, where hus the probe of the soldier gone? Can he fight such a battle as that? He cannot do it."

He then spoke of the Act of Congress providing for the amange of 150,000 necroes, and closed with this sentiment:

"Gentlemen, every man who yoted for that bill,
"Gentlemen, every man who yoted for that bill,

this sentiment:
 "Gentlemen, every man who voted for that bill, and the President, when he shall have signed it, will have effered a direct insult to every white man and woman in the United States (appliance), an in-

sait that every proud man will resent." DESCRIERS AND THE DRAFT. He then spoke of deserters from the army as fol-

"I know that in some of your neighborhoods you are exasperated by seeing young men who have taken French leave from the army taken back. They should not have done so. Before volunteering they should have thought well of the matter. At that time I did not advise anybody to enlist, because I was not going myself; and I would not recommend any one to do a thing I would not do myself. While I did not recommend any one to enlist. I say to all to-day who have enlisted that they ought to stand by their country and their colors, and if any young men have left their companies to come home without authority, they have done an unfortunate thing, because they have not acted in accordance with the law. So you cannot fight the battles at issue in your neighborhoods; you must act in accordance with law. If anybody, however, comes into your neighborhoods, without law, and proposed to take anybody away by force, that is a matter done so. Before volunteering they should have

accordance with law. If anybody, however, comes into your neighborhoods, without law, and proposes to take anybody away by force, that is a matter without law, and you had best attend to that, gentlemen, at once." [Shouts of, "We'll attend to them, old fellow?"]

Then probeding to speak of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, he declared that the course to pursue toward the South was a compromise. "I am ready to compromise at any time," said he. Again, speaking of the emancipation proclamation he employed the following harguage: "I do not know whether that proclamation is going to be taken back, or not. I am going to vote, to take it back the first opportunity I get. [Theers.] It was a wicked thing to have issued. Mr. Lincoln said that on a certain day he would issue such a proclamation. Then came the elections. Indiana first said, 'Take it back,' then Ohio, then Pennsylvania, then Ilimois, and then New-York, in all nearly 13,000,000, of people of these States, said to Mr. Lincoln, 'Take it back.' But he has set himself above the people. They said to him, 'You are destroying our Government and making the restoration of it impossible'; and yet he said that the result of the election reminded him of an anecdote he had heard once in Springfield, Ill. It must have been very amusing, that expression of the cordemnation of 13,000,000 of people. The people say to Mr. Lincoln: 'You must stand by the Constitution, You have no right to make an abolition purpose of this war.' Mr. Lincoln says to the people, 'You are not loyal. I am loyal. He,says, 'You fellows, you men in workshops, and on farms—I'll put you in dungeons, if you do not be still when I shake my head.' This is the argument that comes back in response to the expression at the polls."

The following is an exact copy of the hand-bill which called the Shelbyville meeting together:

DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING.

DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING, Hon Thomas A. Hendricks will address the people of Jackson and adjourning counties at Seymour, ind., on